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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/057,046	01/25/2002	Katsumi Kanasaki	RCOH-1044	3429

7590 01/08/2007
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EXAMINER

SERRAO, RANODHI N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/08/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/057,046

Applicant(s)

KANASAKI, KATSUMI

Examiner

Ranodhi Serrao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 16 November 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. The applicant argued that regardless of the format, the Holleran et al. reference discloses an identical address or information, and no new address is generated. The examiner points to col. 8, lines 21-30, wherein Holleran explicitly states, "Otherwise, a **new address** string is created, step 713." Emphasis added. In other words adding "@" symbol to the address input by the user creates a new address. This can be read as a new email address because it did not exist as a proper email address prior to the transformation. The input from the user cannot be used an email address. A new email address needs to be created prior to using the address, see col. 3, lines 1-22. Therefore Holleran teaches the claimed invention.
3. The applicant furthermore argued that Holleran fails to teach "automatically generating a new address definition based upon the corresponding predetermined rule definition at the second device...." In col. 8, lines 46-55, Holleran states, "The computer system automatically parses the information contained in the address string into its appropriate field." The computer is automatically generating new address definitions corresponding to an address string. The template that is used to transform the address string into the new field format can be broadly read as "predetermined rule definition." The examiner points out that the pending claims must be "given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification" [In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541

(CCPA 1969)] and "consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach" [In re Cortright, 49 USPQ2d 1464 (Fed. Cir. 1999)].

4. The applicant also argued that Krishnaswamy, Ouchi, and Taylor et al. fail to make up for the deficiencies of Holleran et al. in teaching the claimed invention.

However, these references were not cited to teach the above mentioned limitations. And since it has been shown above that Holleran does indeed teach the claimed invention, it is not deficient.

5. In conclusion, upon taking the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims, the cited references teach all of the claimed limitations. And the rejections are reaffirmed. See below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 21 and 22 are is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

8. Claims 21 and 22 recite the limitation "the second address" in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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9. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

10. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Holleran et al. (5,752,059). Holleran et al. teaches a method of flexibly managing addresses for a communication system (col. 3, lines 26-52), comprising the steps of: requesting an address definition from a second device to a first device; returning the address definition to the second device from the first device (col. 5, lines 40-45); obtaining a corresponding predetermined rule definition for the address definition to generate a new address (col. 8, lines 1-20); automatically generating a new address definition based upon the corresponding predetermined rule definition at the second device (col. 8, lines 46-65); and returning the newly generated address definition from the second address to the first device (col. 9, lines 13-23).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

12. Claims 3, 4, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holleran et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Krishnaswamy et al. (5,999,525).

13. As per claim 3, Holleran et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claim 1 above but fails to teach wherein the first device is an existing user account management unit for user account information. However, Krishnaswamy et al. teaches wherein the first

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device is an existing user account management unit for user account information (see Krishnaswamy et al., column 23, lines 37-47). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Holleran et al. to wherein the first device is an existing user account management unit for user account information in order to attach individual systems for billing, provisioning, directory services, messaging services such as voice messaging via a communication link (see Krishnaswamy et al., col. 23, lines 23-36).

14. As per claims 4, 10, and 11, the above-mentioned motivation of claim 3 applies fully in order to combine Holleran et al. and Krishnaswamy et al.

15. As per claim 4, Holleran et al. and Krishnaswamy et al. teach an address maintenance unit that corresponds to the existing user account management unit for managing address information (see Krishnaswamy et al., column 23, lines 37-47).

16. As per claim 10, Holleran et al. and Krishnaswamy et al. teach wherein said generating the new address definition is performed prior to said requesting the address definition (see Krishnaswamy et al., column 108, lines 21-32).

17. As per claim 11, Holleran et al. and Krishnaswamy et al. teach wherein the address definition each has a unique ID and further comprises additional steps of determining whether or not an ID already exists; storing the newly generated address if the ID does not exist; and replacing information with the newly generated address if the ID exists (see Krishnaswamy et al., column 102, lines 50-67).

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18. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnaswamy et al. and Holleran et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Taylor et al. (5,754,306). Krishnaswamy et al. and Holleran et al. teach the limitations of claim 1 as described above but fail to teach wherein the addresses include e-mail addresses, document folders, telephone number and fax numbers. However, Taylor et al. teaches wherein the addresses include e-mail addresses, document folders, telephone number and fax numbers (see Taylor et al., column 10, lines 28-34). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the above limitation to add wherein the addresses include e-mail addresses, document folders, telephone number and fax numbers in order to optimize user efficiency in electronic communications.

19. Claims 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnaswamy et al. and Holleran et al. as applied to claims 1, and 4 above, and further in view of Ouchi (5,978,836).

20. As per claim 5, Krishnaswamy et al. and Holleran et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 4 as described above but fail to teach wherein the address maintenance unit manages delivery methods by adding a new delivery method. Ouchi however teaches wherein the address maintenance unit manages delivery methods by adding a new delivery method (column 12, lines 46-65). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the above limitation to add wherein the address maintenance unit manages delivery methods by adding a

new delivery method in order to go off route and capture the optimal route of transmission.

21. As per claim 6, Krishnaswamy et al. and Holleran et al. teach the limitations of claims 1, 4, and 5 as described above but fail to teach wherein the new delivery method is specified in the rule definition. Ouchi however teaches wherein the new delivery method is specified in the rule definition (column 8, lines 13-31). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the above limitation to add wherein the new delivery method is specified in the rule definition in order to insure that the value for the active document is unique.

22. As per claim 7, Ouchi, Holleran et al., and Krishnaswamy et al. teach the limitations of claims 1, 4, 5, and 6 as described above but Ouchi and Holleran et al. fail to teach wherein the rule definition further includes or the address maintenance unit additionally manages an ID value, a Source value, a Condition value, a Name Generation Method value, and a Type Generation Method value. Krishnaswamy et al., however teaches wherein the rule definition further includes or the address maintenance unit additionally manages an ID value, a Source value, a Condition value, a Name Generation Method value, and a Type Generation Method value (column 99, line 58-column 101, line 16: wherein VNET numbers serve the function of a Condition value, unique ID serves the function of an ID value, IP address serves the function of a Source value, a Name Generation Method value, and a Type Generation Method value). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the above limitation to add wherein the rule definition further

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includes or the address maintenance unit additionally manages an ID value, a Source value, a Condition value, a Name Generation Method value, and a Type Generation Method value in order to allow an user to register his/her computer as "on-line" and available to receive calls.

23. As per claim 8, Holleran et al. and Krishnaswamy et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 4 as described above but fail to teach wherein the address maintenance unit manages delivery methods by deleting an existing delivery method. Ouchi however teaches wherein the address maintenance unit manages delivery methods by deleting an existing delivery method (column 6, line 48-column 7, line 7). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the above limitation to add wherein the address maintenance unit manages delivery methods by deleting an existing delivery method in order to permit more than one concurrent use of a workflow route.

24. As per claim 9, Ouchi, Holleran et al., and Krishnaswamy et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 4, as described above but Ouchi and Holleran et al. fail to teach wherein the address maintenance unit updates the address information based upon the user account information. Krishnaswamy et al. however teaches wherein the address maintenance unit updates the address information based upon the user account information (column 41, lines 27-35). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the above limitation to add wherein the address maintenance unit updates the address information based upon the

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user account information because cache copies must be refreshed when the version is out of date.

25. Claims 12 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holleran et al. and Krishnaswamy et al.

26. As per claim 12, Holleran et al. teaches a system for flexibly managing addresses for a communication system, comprising: a third device sending a request for an address definition for use with a predetermined operation; a second device connected to said third device for receiving the request for the address definition and sending the request for the address definition (see Holleran et al., col. 3, lines 26-52); and a first device connected to said second device for returning the address definition to said second device in response to the address definition request (see Holleran et al., col. 5, lines 40-45); wherein said second device obtaining a corresponding predetermined rule definition for the address definition to generate a new address (see Holleran et al., col. 8, lines 1-20) and automatically generating a new address definition based upon the corresponding predetermined rule definition (see Holleran et al., col. 8, lines 46-65), said second device returning the newly generated address definition to said third device (see Holleran et al., col. 9, lines 13-23). But fails to teach said first device further including an address maintenance unit for maintaining address information. However, Krishnaswamy et al. teaches said first device further including an address maintenance unit for maintaining address information (see Krishnaswamy et al., col. 23, lines 37-47). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the

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art at the time of the invention to modify Holleran et al. to said first device further including a address maintenance unit for maintaining address information in order to allow users to manage more aspects of a network than previously possible and control network activities from a central site (see Krishnaswamy et al., col. 1, lines 24-34).

27. As per claim 22, Holleran et al. teaches a computer readable medium storing computer executable instructions for performing the task of flexibly managing addresses for a communication system, the computer executable instructions comprising the steps of: requesting an address definition from a second device to a first device; returning the address definition to the second device from the first device (see Holleran et al., col. 5, lines 40-45); obtaining a corresponding predetermined rule definition for the address definition to generate a new address (see Holleran et al., col. 8, lines 1-20); automatically generating a new address definition based upon the corresponding predetermined rule definition at the second device (see Holleran et al., col. 8, lines 46-65). But fails to teach returning the newly generated address definition from the second address to the first device, the address definition each has a unique ID; determining whether or not an ID already exists; storing the newly generated address if the ID does not exist; and replacing information with the newly generated address if the ID exists. However, Krishnaswamy et al. teaches returning the newly generated address definition from the second address to the first device (see Krishnaswamy et al., column 184, lines 1-10), the address definition each has a unique ID; determining whether or not an ID already exists; storing the newly generated address if the ID does not exist; and replacing information with the newly generated address if the ID exists (see

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Krishnaswamy et al., column 102, lines 50-67). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Holleran et al. to returning the newly generated address definition from the second address to the first device, the address definition each has a unique ID; determining whether or not an ID already exists; storing the newly generated address if the ID does not exist; and replacing information with the newly generated address if the ID exists in order to allow users to manage more aspects of a network than previously possible and control network activities from a central site (see Krishnaswamy et al., col. 1, lines 24-34).

28. Claims 13-21 have similar limitations as to claims 1-12 and 22; therefore, they are being rejected under the same rationale.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

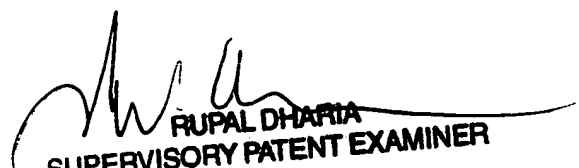
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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ranodhi Serrao whose telephone number is (571)272-7967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30pm, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571)272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER